The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,017.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage.... „	73 0
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First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay.....	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	3 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Mangalore	3 17	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Cannanore	4 18	„ Coconada	5 19
„ Calicut	4 18	„ Madras	10 24
„ Cochin	5 19	„ Negapatam	11 25
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Pondicherry	12 26
„ Colombo.....	21	„ Galle	12
„ Galle	7	„ Colombo.....	28
„ Negapatam	10 24	„ Tuticorin.....	29
„ Pondicherry .	11 25	„ Cochin.....	16 1
„ Madras.....	15 30	„ Calicut	16 1
„ Coconada.....	17 2	„ Cannanore	17 2
„ Vizagapatam .	18 3	„ Mangalore	18 3
„ Bimlipatam....	18 3	„ Carwar.....	19 4
Arrive Calcutta	20 6	Arrive Bombay	20 5

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Down	
	Sep. Sep.		Sep. Oct.
Leave Bombay	7 & 21	Leave Bussorah	25 & 9
„ Kurrachee ...	11 25	„ Fao	25 9
„ Guadur	12 26	„ Bushire	27 11
„ Muscat	15 29	„ Linga	29 13
	Oct.		Oct.
„ B. Abbas	17 1	„ B. Abbas	1 15
„ Linga	18 2	„ Muscat	3 17
„ Bushire	21 5	„ Guadur	5 19
„ Fao	22 6	„ Kurrachee.....	7 21
Arrive Bussorah	23 7	Arrive Bombay	19 24

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 519 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 561 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "INDIA," 1050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander John Templeton, to Coast, Madras, and Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the 10th September, at 5 P.M., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Galle, and the usual Ports on the Coromandel Coast.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.)

THE Steamer "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched on MONDAY, 21st instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd September 1868. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE CAPE, UNDER STEAM.

THE Inman Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," Captain Jones, 1,906 tons Register, and 350 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about 21st instant.

She has accommodation for forty First Class Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "J. P. WHITNEY," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Ship "J. P. Whitney."

Bombay, 31st August 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney—Kangaroo Grandsons, 29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "INDIA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "India."

Bombay, 1st September 1868.

"DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S" GENERAL AVERAGE.—Consignees of Cargo per "DUKE OF NEWCASTLE" are requested to send in their Invoices and the Market values of their respective Consignments to the Office of the undersigned, Rampart Row, as early as possible.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Bombay, 2nd September 1868. Average Adjuster.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "PREMIER," White, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain White will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain White.

Bombay, 26th August 1868.

FOR SALE.—CODE for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by Bholanauth Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 14.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
No. 10 Hummum Street, Bombay.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s.. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

FORT LIVERY STABLES.—CONVEYANCES of all descriptions to be had at a moment's notice—at any hour, day or night. No. 6, Nesbit Lane, Fort, behind Messrs. Framjee, Sands, & Co.

Terms—CASH.

NOTICE.—FIFTY serviceable draught BULLOCKS, the property of Government, returned from Abyssinia, and not required for commissariat purposes, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Budhwar Palace, in the City, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.

Terms of Sale—Cash, and the animals to be removed immediately the sale closes, or else they will be resold at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

R CLARKE, Captain,
For Assistant Commissary General.
Commissariat Office, Poona, 1st September 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS AI.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,

No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., when the following Resolution, passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 26th August, will be submitted for confirmation:—

"That clause XIX. of the Articles of Association—which provides that in case the Company should at any time be wound up, it should be wound up by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—be cancelled."

In the event of the above Resolution being confirmed, it will be proposed that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 3rd September, 1868.

COTTON SEED CONTRACT.—TENDERS will be received for the supply of COTTON SEED to the Municipality during the year 1869.

The Cotton Seed must be delivered at the Municipal Store-keeper's Office, Boree Bunder, on the 25th day of each month.

The quantity required monthly will be 51,460 lbs. (English.)

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed "To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Health Officer.

Municipal Commr.'s Office, Public Health Department, 1st September 1868.

GRASS CONTRACT.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of DRY GRASS to the Municipality during the year 1869.

The Grass must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the town, viz:—

	lbs. daily.
Boree Bunder...	3,094
Grass Market...	2,992
Grant Road	1,530
Camatteepoora	4,148
Foras Road	1,190
Girgaum...	510
Chinchpoogly...	374
Mahim	238
Bandora	34
Total...	14,110

Tenders may be for the whole amount, or for supply separately to different Stables.

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer of Bombay, Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock A.M. on the 11th instant, and should be addressed "To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Health Officer.

Municipal Commr.'s Office, Public Health Department, 1st September 1868.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

GENERAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a further DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 350 per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1868, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders in the Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after MONDAY the 7th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld.),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of electing Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1868, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, (Ld.)
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th August 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWAN MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the E-tate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Administrator.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
3	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Sarcas.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
		1	Rug with Strap.
1	" Fine Colored do.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
		2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Colored do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Opera Hat.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Courier Bag.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the name, style and firm of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Mr. RIMINGTON, Attorney for the Trustees of this Estate, I do order that the Creditors of said Firm and of the said LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE individually do send in the particulars of their said Claims to the said Trustees at their Office, No. 24 Rampart Row, within the Fort, on or before MONDAY the 28th day of September next, and that in default any and all such Creditors be excluded from any distribution of Assets made before such Claims are sent in and proved.—Dated this 28th day of August 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD,
RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

NOW READY,

SECOND EDITION OF
THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,
(Act XXV. of 1862),

Annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the Superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

N. B.—This Edition contains new Indices and nearly six hundred and fifty Judgments and Orders of the Superior Courts.

By H. T. PRINSEP,
BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.
Price Rs. 15: or by Post, Rs. 16, cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,.....BOMBAY.
THACKER, SPINK, & Co.,.....CALCUTTA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1672 of 1866.

Asaabayee, widow of Abdool Rahman Hajee Adum, deceased, Joosub Abdool Rahman, Khatoobayee and Fatimabayee, infant son and daughters of the said late Abdool Rahman Hajee Adum, by their guardian Mahomed bin Adamjee, respectively of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing outside the Fort in Bebee Jan Row in a house assessed under No. 75..... *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Marriambayee, widow and administratrix of Hajee Adum Abdool Rahman, deceased; Meya Ahmed, the infant son of Mahomed Hoosain; Goolam Mahomed and Rahimtoola, sons of the said late Hajee Adum Abdool Rahman; Khutizabayee, widow of the deceased Abdool Rahman Hajee Adum, respectively of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing outside the Fort in Nagdevi Street in a house No. 36; Hajee Ibrahim Hoosain, also Mahomedan Inhabitant of Bombay, residing outside the Fort in Nizam Hutz Street; and Fatimabayee, widow of Hajee Joosub, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing outside the Fort in Bebee Jan Street..... *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit, which Order bears date the Fifth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons Claiming DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the Estate of the late HAJEE ADAM ABDOOL RAHMAN, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the Fifth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five, are hereby required to file such Claim, in writing, in my Office in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said Decretal Order.—Dated this 28th day of August 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

THIRD GRAND MAGICAL AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE
BY
PROFESSOR AND MADAME RUCHWALDY,

SATURDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

By general desire of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay they have much pleasure to give their

THIRD PERFORMANCE
in which
PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY
will play on
A NOVEL INSTRUMENT,
VIOLIN CLARON, OR THE WIZARD VIOLIN,
For the first time in India and nowhere else.

PROGRAMME.

I.
MAGIC,
By means of Magnetism, Galvanism, and Electricity, with the celebrated and wonderful tricks of Professor Anderson.

II.
GRAND CONCERT
on Violin, Claron, Violin and Pianoforte,
by
PROFESSOR and MADAME RUCHWALDY,
Celebrated Pianist and Pupil of the Great Virtous Liszt.

I.—Rhapsody Grand Concert (par Liszt)..... ...Madame Ruchwaldy.
II.—Trovatore, on Violin Claron and Piano } Professor and Madame Ruchwaldy.
III.—Il Bacio, Song... ...Madame Ruchwaldy.
IV.—Air Varie de Beriot, Violin and Piano..... } Professor and Madame Ruchwaldy.

III.
GRAND POWER OF MAGIC,
or
the great concurrence of the Magnetique Rope-dancer and Drum of Abyssinia.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes.....	Rs. 5	Gallery.....	Rs. 2
Stalls.....	„ 3	Pit.....	„ 1

Three of a Family, Rs. 12 for Dress Circle.

First-class Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where a Plan of the Seats may be seen.

Doors open at a quarter past Eight O'clock. Performance to commence at Nine O'clock precisely.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of Rs 430 per Share, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after FRIDAY, the 4th instant.

W. NICOL & Co.,
For Liquidators.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st till 14TH INSTANT.
1st September 1868.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The undersigned will receive, until FRIDAY the 11th September next, PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the LEASE OF CERTAIN GROUND (situate at Gaumdevi) measuring 11,500 square yards or thereabout, together with the Mill Buildings standing thereon, and a pair of Engines, Boilers, Machinery, and Stores, the property of the Victoria Spinning Company, Limited, now under liquidation. For full particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 14 Apollo Street.

DYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
ધીરમજી કવસજીજી,
i.e. LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 27th August, 1868.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 3 P.M., on MONDAY next, the 7th instant, for the purchase of the undermentioned English compressed HAY and FORAGE, which can be seen at the Commissariat Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, by applying to the Warrant Officer in charge:—

About 6,056 Bales of English compressed Hay.
About 1,503 Bales of English compressed Forage.

Terms—Cash, on acceptance of Tender and delivery of bales.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Commissariat Depot Office, Colaba, 2nd Sept. 1868.

MRS. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of
MILLINERY,
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,
DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING,
AND OTHER ORDERS.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, advertised to be held on MONDAY, the 31st August instant, WILL NOT BE HELD.

NOTICE is further given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the half-year ending 30th June 1868.

2.—To elect two Directors to fill up vacancies, who shall take office in the event of not being resolved to wind up the Company at the Extraordinary General Meeting to be held as hereunder mentioned.

NOTICE is further given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the aforesaid Registered Office of the Company on the said 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., when the following Resolution will be submitted:—

"That the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily."

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 28th August 1868.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,505-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL SALES of the ABKAREE and FERRY FARMS, and of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND from the foreshore, and also a HALF-YEARLY SALE of TOLL FARMS in the Colaba Sub-Collectorate will be held at Alibagh on the 14th September 1868 and the following days.

W. M SALMON,
Acting Sub-Collector.

Colaba, Sub-Collector's Office, Alibagh, 28th Aug. 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL, Ramle in the environs of Alexandria, An English Hotel in Egypt.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Market opened with a considerable demand for United Victorias which rose from 1,040 to 1,070 and close at 1,065. Mazagons 690. Elphinstones 760. New do. 210. Market steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do....	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	¼ pm
Do.	30 days' sight..	¼ pm
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	¼ pm
China	60 days' sight...	218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent
Mercantile Bills.. ..		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	
„ „	1842-43	94-14
„ „	1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Fs. Loan	1856-57	109½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55.. ..	106
Five and half per cent.	.. .. ..	114-14

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	.. ..	Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	.. ..	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	.. ..	„ 225
Carolus ..	.. ..	„ 220
Mexican Dollars ..	.. ..	„ 220
German Crowns ..	.. ..	„ 310
Five-Franc Pieces..	.. ..	„ 225
Bar Silver ..	.. ..	„ 108-8
Gold Leaf ..	.. ..	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	.. ..	„ 10-9

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities		7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	..	10 do.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee } .. New	230 to 235
Akola.. }	
Broach..	232 to 235
Dholleras.. }	250 to 252
Bhownuggar }	
Veeravulu..	220 to 230
Vingoria..	235 to 238
Dharwar Sawginned ..	250 to 252
Khandeish .. }	220 to 225
Barsee .. }	

Ready sales.....750 Candies.
Market Rising.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 31st May 1868.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.
HONGKONG.		CUTCH.	
Gold Bullion	5,45,600	Gold Bullion	2,000
„ Coin.....	34,750	Silver.....	15,300
Silver Bullion.....	14,00,650	Rupees	2,500
„ Coin	1,06,000		
„ Dollars	2,08,650	CONCAN, BRITISH.	
CEYLON.		Gold Bullion	10,780
Gold Coin.....	10,000	Gold Coin.....	10,310
Rupees	7,000	Rupees.....	2,44,404
SUEZ.		GUZERAT, BRITISH.	
Gold Coin.....	15,300	Gold Bullion	1,624
Silver Coin	53,000	Silver Bullion	17,475
ARABIAN GULF.		ADEN.	
Gold Coin	53,370	Silver Coin	10,000
Silver Coin	1,05,264	SOUTHERN.	
„ Dollars	1,500	Silver Coin	3,237
CUTCH.		PERSIAN GULF.	
Silver Dollars.....	22,500	Silver Coin	1,600
ADEN.		PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.	
Gold Coin	5,300	Silver Bullion	1,0 0
Silver Coin	6,200	Rupees.....	2,000
		Silver Coin	25,000
		KURRACHEE STEAMER.	
		Gold Bullion	7,900
		Silver Bullion	9,800
		MALABAR AND CANARA.	
		Gold Bullion.....	13,154
		Gold Coin.....	44,825
		Total Gold Rs. 85,593	
		„ Silver „ 3,43,216	
		Total for the week.. Rs.	4,28,799
		Previously Exported in the year 1868	1,21,84,097
		Total from 1st Jan. to 31st May 1868 ...	1,26,12,893
		Ditto same period 1867	1,80,54,383
		Decrease ...Rs.	54,71,537

Total Gold Rs. 7,04,320
„ Silver „ 19,12,064

Total for the week.. Rs. 26,16,384

Previously Imported in the year 1868 2,91,70,688

Total from 1st Jan. to 31st May 1868... 2,87,87,072
Ditto same period 1867 3,82,61,938

Decrease ..Rs. 94,77,865

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 29th August 1868.

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	20,123 6 0
Merchandize	„	9,491 13 7
Electric Telegraph	„	375 18 0
Total Rs...		29,991 0 7

Corresponding Week in August 1867.

Coaching		24,439 14 1
Merchandise		7,835 2 1
Electric Telegraph		402 6 0
Total Rs...		32,677 6 2
Decrease.....		....2,686 5 7

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Brown, Lieutenant, Adjutant General's Department, Poona, on leave, from Poona.
Yaldwyn, Ensign, 1st Royals, on leave, from Deolalee.
Pallister, Major, 10th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Malligaum

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Wodehouse, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Akola.
Fenton, Major, 91st Highlanders, on duty, to Kamptee.
Martin, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.
Wetherall, Lieutenant, The Royal Regiment, on leave, to Nussecrabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—4TH SEPTEMBER.

London....	Cotton....	£1	0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1	0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool...	Cotton....	£1	0s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d. do.
	Seeds	£0	15s. 0d.	to £1 0s. 0d.
Overland..	Cotton....	£4	10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton.....	Rs.	2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius ..	Gram	Rs.	0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 4	Sultan Basha	Nacoda.....	Aden, Aug. 20.
	Futtel Jowdder ..	Nacoda.....	Jedda, Aug. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 4	Bedfordshire	Dick.....	Liverpool.
	Columbian (s)....	Curling	China.
	Albertine.....	Stapleford ..	Galle.
	Zenobia	Hutchins	Singapore.
	Wide Awake	Nacoda.....	Muscat.
	Mary Moore	Woodcock	Luincorin.
	Mula (s).....	Cears	Malabar Coast.

The ship *Bosworth*, Nicholls, to Point de Galle, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *City of Manchester*, to Liverpool via the Cape.
Ship *Star of the North*, to Liverpool.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

COCHIN, 3RD, 3-46 P.M.—Steamer "Cashmeer" just sailed for Bombay.
MADRAS, 4TH, 9-35 A.M.—Mail steamer "Mooltan" sailed for Galle.
SHISHRE, 4TH, 7-37 A.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Vigilant" with Gun-boat 'Clyde" in tow, leaving for Bahrein.
GALLE, 4TH, 11-40 A.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Argus" from Bombay anchored.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 28th, S. S. "Surat," H. B. Graves, Suez ; "Bougawille," and "Valetta," in sight.
DEPARTURES.—August 28th, "General Wyndham," Batavia ; S. S. "Surat," Calcutta.

LATEST DATES BY DAWK OR STEAMER.

ADEN	Aug. 21	MADRAS	Aug. 29
CALCUTTA	Aug. 29	SHANGHAI	Aug. 1
HONGKONG	Aug. 7	SINGAPORE	Aug. 15
KURRACHEE	Aug. 20	SUEZ	Aug. 15
LONDON (*via Marseilles*)	Aug. 7		

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 4TH, 12 NOON.—Communication right to Fao. Turkish line right to Constantinople. Persian line right to Tabreez. Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 19th September, via Russia 2nd September.
SIMLA, 4TH 10-49 A.M.—Office opened in Hazara for field force.
NASSICK, 4TH 4-14 P.M.—Interruption Bhosawul.

WEATHER REPORTS.

KOLAPORE, 4TH, 12 NOON.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 78.
VINGORLA, 4TH, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-east moderate, thermometer 80.
CARWAR, 4TH, 8 A.M.—Fair, wind light-westerly, thermometer 80, barometer 30-97.
MANGALORE, 4TH, 1 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. N. by W., thermometer 82·25, barometer 29·89, rainfall to date, 135·91 cents.
CANNANORE, 4TH, 9 A.M.—Calm, and fine day, thermometer 78, barometer 29·975.
TUTICORIN, 4TH, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, light easterly winds, thermometer 86.
COCHIN, 4TH, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, north-westerly winds, thermometer 81, barometer 30·054, sky cumulus.
GALLE, 4TH, 9 A.M.—Calm and fair day, thermometer 82.
PAMBEN, 4-12 A.M.—Wind S. S. W., weather 88, barometer 30·01.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 8th Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SUMATRA," (2,201 tons, 500 H. P.), Captain C. A. WHITE, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M., on MONDAY, the 7th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th September, 1868.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN KENWORTHY BYTHEL has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.
Bombay, 1st July 1868. GADDAM & Co.

WANTED, a European NURSE to accompany Three Children to the Malabar Coast. Most satisfactory references required. Apply by letter to "BROWN," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the conveyance of about three millions of BRICKS from the Kilns of the Municipal Brick Works at Panwell to any of the Bunders in Bombay.

Tenders, which should only be made on a printed form which may be obtained at this Office, are to be sent in on or before the 16th day of September, to the address of ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKIN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Apollo House, 4th September 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, for the conveyance hence to the Andaman's of about One Hundred and Thirty NATIVE CONVICTS, with the usual proportion of Native Guards ; also for the conveyance hence to Singapore of Twenty time-expired Convicts.

Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party and fittings only for the Convicts to the Andamans are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the provisions put on Board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

The Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the Owner, Agent, or Master of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of the Articles made over to them.

For any inferior issue of Provisions during the Voyage the Owner, Agent, or Master of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the Passage Money.

One Warder and two Assistant Warders will accompany each gang of not more than 200 Convicts.

The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessels will be ready for final survey.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th September 1868.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRATHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.
(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.
(Signed.) R B. MOORE.

Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of my late father, MR. FRAMJEE NOWROJEE in the Firm of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., ceased and determined on the Fifth day of July last.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE,
Administrator to the Estate of the late Framjee Nowrojee Haival.

With reference to the above, MR. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has, in partnership with his brother, MR. NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE, opened an establishment (for the present) at Byculla, to commence business as Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Appraisers under the name, style, and firm of BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE AND CO. Mr. Byramjee has been for several years very intimately connected with the firm of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., and for the last few years was the sole manager and conductor of his father's business in the above firm. He solicits the kind favour of his Friends and the Public, and hopes that they will extend to him their patronage and support.

Mr. Byramjee has had an experience of more than twenty years of the business of Auctioneers and Commission Agents in the firm of Messrs Bennett & Co. He hopes from his previous acquaintance with business to give the fullest satisfaction to the Public, and he will spare no pains or trouble to do the best for the interests of those who may be kind enough to trust him with business.

Sales and valuations of Gentlemen's Household Property, Carriages and Horses will be made on reasonable and satisfactory terms, and all orders attended to with promptness and regularity.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.
SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th inst, Messrs. BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their new Auction Mart, No. 4, Byculla, Parell Road, adjoining the Jewish Synagogue, Handsome Household Furniture, &c., comprising Carved and Plain Blackwood Tables, Chairs, Couches, Presses, Glass Door Cupboards, neat white and Gold Dinner and Breakfast Sets, spare Cups and Saucers and other Breakfast requisites, sets of best Plated Spoons and Forks in Mahogany cases for 12 persons, Table Candlesticks with shades, Parian Busts with Glass Domes and Stands, Flower Vases, Toilette Bottles and other Table Ornaments, Panoramic Hanging Balls, Globe Lamps, Pictures and Paintings, Two Revolvers in cases, Iron Folding Cots, Rich cut Glass Ware, a few lots of Crockery do., Two pair of handsome large size Biscuit or Preserve Jars, about 20 dozen of superior Champagne, and 10 do. of best Port Wine, an Iron Fire-proof Safe with drawers, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

An English-built Buggy with Horse and Harness.
Particulars see Auction Advertisement.
BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
No. 4 Byculla, Parell Road, 22nd August 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 8th Sept. at 2 P.M ; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Tuesday....Sept.	8	Saturday ...Nov.	7
„ ..... „	15	„ ..... „	14
Saturday .. „	26	„ ..... „	21
„ ..... October	3	„ ..... „	28
„ ..... „	10	„ ....Dec.	5
„ ..... „	17	„ ..... „	12
„ ..... „	24	„ ..... „	19
„ ..... „	31	„ ..... „	26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 4th Sept., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

September	4	November	13
September	18	„	27
October	2	December	11
„	16	„	25
„	30		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Mails for Australia will be forwarded with the China Mail on the 4th September. (See above.)

September	4	November	27
October	30	December	25

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates :—

September	8	November	14
October	8	December	12

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf.

A Mail leaves for Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8 A. M.	.....	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnaghierry	6 A. M.	.....	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

A GREAT many people will incur a considerable amount of widely spread responsibility if something be not quickly done in placing improved weapons in the hands of the soldiers, both black and white, serving in this country. The number of people responsible and the diffuseness of the responsibility will, in case of a disaster arising from neglect on this important point, probably save any one from being hung as a swing offering to the British lion. It is consequently the more necessary that the press and the public should force the Government to emerge from their lethargy before that lethargy has produced any evil consequences. Only a comparatively few of the British regiments serving in India next cold weather will be armed with the Snider, and there is every reason to fear that the breech-loading ammunition will be insufficient for even the small number of breech-loading rifles available. We have been informed, though whether truly or not we cannot say, that the 1st battalion 6th Regiment, now at the seat of war, have only forty rounds of ammunition per man, which are merely those carried in the men's pouches. If this is a fact, it is needless to comment on it, for twenty minutes' firing would exhaust the insignificant supply, and the Sniders might then just as well be pike-staffs as anything else. At any rate there are not more than six or seven British regiments in India armed with Sniders, and of these regiments only half the number are in the Bengal Presidency. Next cold weather some five more corps, provided with breech-loaders, will arrive in the country, but that will still leave about three-fourths of our British regiments armed with the inferior weapon, while as to supplies of breech-loading ammunition we are still to be informed what measures are about to be taken on the subject. Considering the rapid consumption of cartridges, and the vast supply consequently required in order that the full benefit of the new weapon may be obtained, we are surprised that more prompt and energetic steps have not been adopted for meeting our wants in this respect. With the new weapon as many cartridges will frequently be expended in one action as formerly sufficed for a whole campaign. It will not do, therefore, as hitherto, to dribble up ammunition from one or two large magazines as fresh supplies become wanted. Arrangements must in future be made by which not only each regiment will be accompanied by a large reserve stock, but also for enabling that reserve to be replenished from the stationary magazines within at least a week after the despatch of the indent. The mention of reserve ammunition leads us to ask what has been done in this country to carry out the arrangements prescribed in the Queen's Regulations. These lay it down that on service the soldier should carry 60 rounds, the regimental carts and pack animals 30 rounds per man, the artillery first and second reserve each consisting of 40 rounds per man, while the third reserve of 50 rounds per man should remain in the field arsenal. In addition to these 220 rounds, 780 rounds are to be immediately available from the military store reserves, grand depot, and intermediate reserves. This total of 1,000 rounds per man is calculated for a battalion of 800 bayonets armed with the Enfield rifle. With the Snider which can be fired with much greater rapidity it is probable that the supply will be largely increased ; in our opinion the total ought to be at least trebled, the amount actually present with the soldier especially being largely augmented.

Now, we ask, what arrangements have been made for supplying proper boxes and pack saddles, and for furnishing regiments with the requisite number of pack animals, and above all, for training the Quarter Master and the Pioneers to the proper discharge of their new duties ?

We fear that scarcely any of the various important points we have touched on have received due attention from the authorities. We would, therefore, suggest to them that an urgent demand should be made to the home authorities, that sufficient Sniders should at once be sent out to supply every British infantry soldier in India, as well as a reserve of at least ten per cent for contingencies ; that arrangements should be at once made for carrying out the Horse Guards' regulations regarding reserve ammunition ; that no exertions should be spared to manufacture within the next few months at least a thousand million of breech-loading cartridges ; that magazines for the custody and issue of breech-loading cartridges should be established at the headquarters of each division and district with still larger magazines, for what may be termed imperial reserves, at one or two central positions, such as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, and Lahore.

We now come to another branch of the subject of the arming of our infantry in India, namely, the question of what weapons should be given to our native soldiers. We have already touched on this point at some length, but reforms are not obtained anywhere without perseverance, and in this country reiteration is particularly required. The idea is that our native army is untrustworthy, and that therefore it is prudent so to arm them that they shall be as harmless as possible. There are several weak points in this argument. If we are to carry it out to its legitimate logical and extreme conclusion we ought to enlist none but boys or old men and give them no arms at all. We need then be under no fear of a second mutiny. It would, however, we think, be more logical, as it certainly would be cheaper, to have no army at all if we are afraid of its turning against us. Returning, however, to the question of arms, if we give our sepoys smooth bore percussion muskets instead of Enfield rifles, for fear the latter more formidable weapon should be used against us, why do we not go a little further and give our native troops the old flint-lock brown-bess, or, better still, lathes and slings. If we cannot trust our army there must be something radically wrong in our military system, for well paid, well treated troops have in every other part of the world proved faithful even to foreign masters and under the greatest temptations. The Romans were able to trust their auxiliaries. In the middle ages, Scotch, German, and Swiss soldiers of fortune adhered faithfully to their employers, though frequently of a different and most hostile religion, as long as they were well-treated in the way of pay and promotion. The republican Swiss soldiers of Louis XVI. perished almost to a man in defence of a monarchy assailed by men who spoke the same language as themselves and might almost be called fellow-citizens. The French and Russians of to-day employ foreigners of different religions largely in their armies, and in spite of the Fenian agitation in Ireland we have found little reason to distrust our Roman Catholic soldiers. In this very country of India also, the Mogul Emperors employed large numbers of Hindoos in their military service without bad results. We therefore consider that we are acting foolishly, hastily, and without due regard to the lessons of history in accepting as fact the inherent untrustworthiness of our native troops. They served us well and faithfully during the century which elapsed between Plassey and the outbreak at Delhi, and both during the Mutiny and on many occasions since they have often, under the greatest temptations, shown the utmost courage and fidelity. The fact is we partly petted, partly irritated a large body of men who were permitted every opportunity of combination, every chance of success, and then were surprised first at their irritation, and secondly at the manner in which it was manifested. The Janissaries and Mamelukes were in like manner petted and allowed to make themselves masters of the situation, and they, like our sepoys, took advantage of their opportunities, till crafty and resolute masters by one bold stroke crushed the nuisance. We failed to profit by the lesson, and were, as might have been expected, compelled to struggle with the monster we had ourselves created, for our very existence. The fact is that every army not well paid, well treated, and well disciplined is a danger to the country which maintains it, whether that army be composed of aliens or of men of the same race and creed as the rulers. There is undoubtedly much discontent throughout the native army at the present moment, which may, we believe, be attributed to four principal causes.

In the first place we show that we distrust it.

In the second place sepoys cannot retire on pension till they are invalided as utterly worn out and unfit for service.

In the third place British officers no longer seek to obtain their affection and confidence.

In the fourth place there is no scope for ambitious men conscious of the possession of military talent.

We believe that if these four grievances were redressed we should find our native army every whit as faithful as their British comrades. The experiment is worth making, for if it succeeded we should at once assume a position among the greatest military powers in the world and might laugh with scorn at Russian designs on our Indian Empire. In the meantime, however, we urge on grounds of military expediency, as well as on those of common humanity, that our sepoys should be supplied with the best weapons available. It would increase our strength, it would show the sepoys we trusted them, and would thus secure their attachment, while it would also remove a great stain on our humanity. This accusation of inhumanity will doubtless excite much surprise, but what can be more cruel than to set soldiers to attack an enemy able to give quite as efficient a fire as they receive—as is the case on the borders—when it is in our power to give them a weapon which will infallibly diminish their risks by enabling them both to shoot more truly and also by rapidity of fire to lessen the period of exposure to danger by about one half. The present system cannot fail to exercise a most demoralising effect on our native army, for serving the same Queen and meeting the same foe they see a British regiment right and left armed with the best rifle in the world, while they are only provided with a weapon at the very best not more effective than that which is opposed to them.

But even allowing that there is a danger of the sepoys employing improved weapons against ourselves, we maintain that we cannot do better than give them the breech-loaders. This rifle is worse than useless in the hands of men who are not steady, well looked after by their officers, and provided with large reserve stores of ammunition and means of replenishing these stores when they become empty. Otherwise from the great rapidity of its fire—and mutinous sepoys would in their excitement certainly fire very rapidly, and without corresponding effect—the breech-loader becomes in a very few minutes little better than a shaft for a bayonet. We should certainly take good care that all reserve ammunition was kept carefully out of their reach and undirected ; by Europeans and unsupplied with proper machinery, the natives would be unable to replenish their stock. As soon, therefore, as they had fired off the sixty rounds in their pouches and the thirty rounds in the regimental magazine they would be practically disarmed. These considerations lead us to look on the issue of breech-loaders to the native army as the most prudent act we could perform. It would also be an economical measure, for 70,000 sepoys armed with the breech-loader would be at least equal to 100,000 provided with the old musket. A saving of 30 per cent. on the personnel of our army would thus accrue—no slight consideration in these days of License-tax. If, however, our proposals be considered too dangerous to be carried out at present, we trust at all events that as every British regiment in India exchanges its Enfields for Sniders the former may be given over to the native army.

In conclusion we would seek to impress on the Government the urgent necessity of at all events taking into earnest consideration the topics we have treated of in this article. The times are perilous ; no serious war may take place just at present ; but it will, in all human probability, occur before many years are out. Let us take advantage of the breathing time permitted us and make our preparations when we may. The eve, not the morning, of a conflict is the season for seeing whether the sword be sharp and the armour sound.

THE Public Works Congress is to begin, we understand, on the 15th inst., at Gunnesh Kind.

FROM a parliamentary return which has published we learn that the total number of officers (staff and local) in the armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in the present year, is 3,189, made up as follows :—Colonels (with Colonel's allowance) in Bengal 63, in Madras 54, in Bombay 28 ; Lieutenant Colonels in Bengal 244, in Madras 184, in Bombay 103 ; Majors in Bengal 315, in Madras 221, in Bombay 146 ; Captains in Bengal 367, in Madras 329, in Bombay 177 ; Lieutenants in Bengal 490, in Madras 291, in Bombay 193. The probable number of each grade, in each year up to 1877 inclusive, is also shown, the present system of promotion by length of service forming the basis of the estimate. It is calculated that in 1877 there would be a total number of 3,079—as follows :—Colonels in Bengal 103, in Madras 78, in Bombay 51 ; Lieutenant Colonels in Bengal 431, in Madras 327, in Bombay 192 ; Majors in Bengal 231, in Madras 187, in Bombay 111 ; Captains in Bengal 296, in Madras 179, in Bombay 111 ; Lieutenants in Bengal 351, in Madras 263, in Bombay 154. Thus in 1877 there would be 237 Colonels, against 144 in 1868 ; 950 Lieutenant Colonels against 644 ; 529 Majors against 627 ; 586 Captains against 859 ; 768 Lieutenants against 915. In this statement the Staff Corps Establishment is assumed to be (for Bengal, 1,100, Madras 800, Bombay, 500) 2,400 Officers, exclusive of Colonels with Colonel's allowances ; and the Lieutenants have been recruited accordingly. The numbers shown in the higher ranks are extreme, and are subject to reduction by retirements in room of which promotions are not made, the promotions depending on length of service only. The proportion of retirements cannot yet be assigned. In the five years 1863 to 1867 inclusive, there have retired from the Staff Corps Lieutenant Colonels 11, and Majors, 27 ; and in the coming year such retirements may increase. The Staff Corps will not attain its normal state until the Officers of the old Indian Army, who, by joining the Staff Corps, obtained extraordinary promotion, shall have passed away."

THE following movements (says the "Madras Times" of Aug. 29) of the Batteries of Royal Artillery, garrisoning the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, will be ordered to take place shortly :—No. 4 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery from Kirkee to St. Thomas' Mount ; No. 5 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery from Hyderabad, Sind, to Rangoon ; No. 6 Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery from Bellaum to Fort St. George ; and No. 1 Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artillery from Fort Saint George to Bellary.

WE understand (says the "Madras Athenæum" of the 29th ult.) that Captain Lavie, attached to the 3rd Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Sheppard, attached to 35th Native Infantry, have been transferred from the regiments with which they are now doing duty to the 37th Grenadiers, and ordered off to the seat of war in Keonjhur. We do not know why these two officers should have been selected for this honour, but we congratulate them on their good luck. It shows, perhaps, as Sir John Falstaff said of himself when he received a similar summons, "

yond all praise, and it is to be hoped that government will promptly and substantially reward his services."

(*Lahore Chronicle, Aug.* 29.)

Little or no news has reached us from Huzara: but preparations for the move are going on at Abbotabad, and it is rumoured that this will take place about the 13th proximo. The 20th Punjab Infantry reached Abbotabad on the 22nd, having marched from Lahore to that place in the wonderfully short time of ten days; such marching is rarely heard of. The Hussunzies are quiet, and the Swatties in Tikari want to give in their submission, but it is hoped the authorities will have the good sense not to accept it. It is now said that no column will go in by way of Derbund, but that in all probability one regiment may go there to keep a look-out, and the rest of the force consisting of some ten or twelve regiments, three or four batteries, and a few cavalry will be concentrated in the Agrore valley, and then proceed to carry out whatever plans have been decided on, of which at present nothing is made public. The 38th Regiment from Seakote have suffered as much in proportion from heat apoplexy as the 6th Royals did at Hurreepore; the latter corps have reached Abbotabad. The 19th Foot, 16th Bengal Cavalry (Head Quarters) and a half battery D—F., R. H. A. are still at Nauserah, 16 miles from Abbotabad towards the Agrore valley, and will shortly move to Khatee at the foot of the hill leading through the Soosal Pass. The heat must be very great in the valleys, as there has been no rain for some time. The telegraph is being extended from Pindee to Abbotabad, and possibly will be taken on to the front. The 1st and 4th Goorkhas are *en route* to the front from their respective stations. The survey party from Khagan have gone to the Agrore valley, and they hope to be useful in filling in the different parts of the country including the "Black Mountain," which has not as yet been done.

The Engineer Lieut. Holmes has been to Derbund, and three horses of his escort died from the heat; several cast their shoes and came in lame, the road being in a fearful state. Lieut. Armstrong, R. E., has been re-called to Abbotabad to look after the Telegraph Department: the Elephant Battery, (D—F., R. H. A.) is expected to be ready in a few days. The 23rd Pioneers are at Pindee. The 20th made a treble march into Pindee, and lost a man when crossing the Sohan river.

We hear there is not a chance of this business being over before December.

BOMBAY.

We are requested to bring to notice the very low balance of the Poor Box of the Mazagon Police Court, and to state that contributions will be thankfully received. Pecuniary aid is given to the deserving poor alone, without reference to caste or creed.

Divine Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning in the Harbour on board the ship "David Malcolmson," near the middle ground, by the Rev. William Brown Keer, at a quarter past eleven o'clock precisely.

The ship "Futteh Jowdder," which arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday, had on board ninety-four pilgrims from Jedda.

A man named Khundoo Bhowanee met with an accident on Thursday last while drying some blasting powder at Chowpatty. A spark from a lighted torch set fire to the powder and caused an immediate explosion, which threw the unfortunate man some distance from the spot and burnt him severely.

A female child accidentally fell from a house in Bapoo Kolla Street on Thursday last, and died soon after from the effects of the accident. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

At Breach Candy on Thursday last a boy named Merwanjee Muncherjee was accidentally run over by a vehicle, which was driven by Mr. Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur. He was seriously hurt but was immediately attended by Dr. Cursetjee.

A correspondent say—"The passengers who arrived at Bombay by the P. and O. s.s. 'Sumatra' were much entertained during the latter part of the voyage from Suez by an amateur performance arranged by the stewards of the ship, and as it was their first attempt in this line it was certainly deserving of the highest praise, not only for their dramatic efforts, but for the excellent manner in which they formed a stage and proscenium from the ship's appurtenances. The curtain was drawn at half-past eight, and a nicely arranged parlour showed the arena in which the farce of "Whitebait at Greenwich" was to be presented. The oft-repeated applause during the performance was a sufficient sign of the approval of a delighted audience. *John Small* (Mr. H. Dallison) created roars of laughter by the manner in which he rendered the character, and had he only been less energetic, and a little more stolid, he would have portrayed the Greenwich waiter to perfection. Mr. E. Hampton as *Benjamin Buzzard* showed by his excellent acting that he thoroughly understood stage requirements, and he deserves thanks as the originator of the scheme and the manager of the party. His make-up was remarkably good, and so was that of *Sally* ("Miss" J. Miller). The farce was followed by a "Negro Sketch" by the "Sumatra Minstrels." It is to be hoped that for the pleasure of future voyagers by the same ship the stewards will be induced to give other similar entertainments."

On Thursday last Gunoo Sutwajee and Crustnee (woman) were committed by Mr. Warden to stand their trial at the Criminal Sessions on a charge of stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 715 belonging to one Condajee Hunmunta.

On Wednesday last, Marian (woman) obtained from Mr. Connon a warrant against Abdoolla Mahomed on the following information:—"I live in Gogaree Molla. On the night of a Monday about 17 days ago an Arab named Abdool Mahomed seduced me away from my parent's house, and took me to a house in Bhendy Bazaar where he kept me until the following morning. On Tuesday morning the said Abdool Mahomed took me away to Surat. He kept me at Surat for about seven days, and, thereafter leaving me quite helpless there, he came down to Bombay. At the time of his having seduced and taken me away from my parents' house I had given into the hands of the said Abdoolla Mahomed the following articles, namely, 12 bangles of gold, 3 finger rings, a pair of silver toras, 10 toe rings, 9 earrings of silver and seven hundred rupees in cash. I had given this property to the said Abdoolla Mahomed to be kept by him on my behalf and for my use and to be returned to me whenever I required it. Instead of returning the said property to me he did in criminal breach of trust appropriate the said property to his own use. My brother and mother upon learning about my being at Surat as aforesaid, sent my relatives to my assistance and caused the said Abdoolla to be apprehended at Bombay. By the orders of Mr. Edgington, Deputy Commissioner of Police, this man's house was searched, and a portion of the said ornaments and Rs. 300 in cash have been recovered, which are at p. esent with Mr. Edgington. I now pray that the said Abdoolla Mahomed be apprehended under a warrant and be dealt with according to law." The prisoner being arrested yesterday was placed at the dock, but admitted to bail on his own security of Rs. 2,000 and two other sureties of Rs. 1,000 each, and the case remanded until the 12th instant.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO ASSIST THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FLOODS IN GOOZERAT.

A Parsee Lady	Rs.	25
The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the late Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama...	,,	1,000
Jaffer Sulliman, Esq.	,,	1,000
The Charity Fund of the late Muncherjee Dinshawjee Ghandy, per Dinshawjee Dadabhoy Ghandy, Esq.	,,	500
Employés in the office of Dhinshawjee, Maneckjee Pitty, Esq.	,,	251
Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee & Co	,,	251
Cummulsey Premjee, Esq.	,,	250
Messrs. Cameron and Ryan	,,	200
Thacker Goculdass Cullianjee, Esq	,,	200
Thacker Mooljee Thackersey, Esq.	,,	125
Thacker Jairam Luckmidass, Esq.	,,	101
The Charity Fund of Sorabjee Maneckjee, Esq.	,,	100
Maneckchund Toolseydass, Esq	,,	51
Madhowdass Ghella, Esq	,,	51
Muncherjee Sorabjee Lala, Esq.	,,	51
Luckmidass Dharsee, Esq	,,	50
Muncherjee Framjee Settna, Esq	,,	50
Thomas Blaney, Esq.	,,	50
Sala Mahomed Goolam Hoosein, Esq.	,,	25
Bace Nanbace Nowrojee Barceana	,,	11
Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Esq.,	,,	10
Muncherjee Cawasjee, Esq	,,	10
Merwanjee Eduljee, Esq	,,	10
Ruttonsey Mooljee Broker, Esq.,	,,	10
Allarakhia Cooverjee, Esq	,,	5
Rupees ..		4,612
Amount previously subscribed...	,,	38,124
Rupees ..		42,736

4th September 1868. Morabjee Gouldass.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

We are informed that the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway telegraphed to Bombay yesterday that the bridge over the river Meshwa, near Memoodabad, has been restored, and re-opened for traffic. There is now only one break on the line—namely, at the Nerbudda.

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

The Bank of Bombay Commission sat yesterday in the Durbar room, when the following witnesses were examined:—Mr. F. F. Lidderdale, lately a director of the Bank, was examined regarding the credits granted by the Bank of Bombay to the Asiatic Bank and the securities for these credits referred to in the minutes of the board meetings. Mr. Baker, late Deputy Secretary of the Asiatic Bank, and Mr. William Steele, late agent of the Asiatic Bank at Calcutta, were also examined regarding these securities. Mr. Bullock, late manager of the Kalbadevie branch, was questioned as to his dealings with Roychund Deepchund. Kuttoo Khimjee gave evidence as to his transactions with the Bank, and Vithul Narayen and Clemming De Cunha as to the rule of the bank regarding the entry of securities in the security ledger and the entry of applications for loans on personal security. At the rising in the afternoon the President intimated that the Commission would not sit again till Wednesday next, which would be the last public sitting this country, and that if any person was anxious to give evidence before the Commission, he should inform the secretary before Wednesday and they would examine him on that day.

ADDRESS TO DR. BIRDWOOD FROM THE STUDENTS OF GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A meeting was held at Grant Medical College on Monday, the 31st August, for the purpose of presenting the following address from the students to Dr. Birdwood on the occasion of his departure for Europe:—

Dear and Respected Sir,—As your sojourn in India is approaching its close and the time of your departure drawing near, we, the undersigned students of Grant Medical College, avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to you our heart-felt regret, and the deep sense we entertain of the valuable aid given us by you in our education in this College.

With a sense of gratitude and affection we acknowledge your practical skill, your remarkable aptitude to impart knowledge, and your indefatigable zeal in the discharge of your duties. In your departure we feel that this College loses one of its brightest ornaments and ourselves a truly gifted teacher and friend.

As a slight token of our admiration and regard for you, permit us, sir, to present you with the accompanying shawl, which, we trust, you will accept at our hands.

In bidding you farewell, we earnestly pray that your health may be speedily restored, and that you may have before you many years of increasing usefulness and honour.

Dr. Birdwood replied as follows:—

Gentlemen—I am very grateful to you for this address and handsome shawl, which invests me a *Pundit*. (Applause.) Of course I understand your exaggerated language in the sense in which pupils habitually address their teachers. I have done very little for the science of Botany, and have been even a teacher of the science so short a time here that my lectures to the last were not prepared as I could have wished for such excellent pupils as I have always had to teach in this College. (Applause.) But I have had the greatest pleasure in teaching in this College, and of nothing am I prouder than of my connection with it. (Applause.) The office of teacher is the noblest which a man can follow, and I am, I believe, a born dominie, (applause),—indeed I have to habitually check my natural tendency to drill and dominate every one round me. (Laughter.) I congratulate myself that the University has addressed Government with the view of placing Grant Medical College on a better academical basis, before my taking leave of you. I am sure that not only will no harm come of the proposed change in the constitution of the College, but that it will be productive of the greatest good (applause), and especially whilst Grant Medical College is under so learned and accomplished a Principal (applause), and one who has its best interests so thoroughly at heart as Dr. Hunter. (Renewed applause.) In leaving you I shall not cease to serve you if you will only afford me the opportunity. The best return you can make to me and my colleagues is to succeed in your examinations (applause), and should your success or failure tempt any of you to go to England to compete for the public service (applause), —and I hope that a sense of your duty to your countrymen will tempt a yearly increasing number of you to do so—you will always find me ready to give you a hearty welcome (applause) and whatever advice and aid you may need you will not, I trust, fail to seek from your old teacher. (Renewed applause.) I thank you again for your address, and this very comfortable shawl. (Applause.)

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

26th August 1868.

(Before a Full Bench, consisting of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and Messrs. Justices Newton, Westropp, Tucker, Warden, and Gibbs.)

Reg. vs. *Krishna Parashram and six others.*

This case was referred for the orders of the High Court under section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by T. C. Hope, Magistrate of the District of Surat.

Mr. White (with him Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Government pleader) appeared for the Crown.

The case was argued before the Court on the 5th of August 1868 when it was postponed for consideration.

The facts are stated in the following judgment:—

Chief Justice Couch.

In this case a complaint was made to the Magistrate of the district of Surat of voluntarily causing hurt, and he referred the case to a magistrate with full powers, who refused to hear it; and the question we have to determine is whether he was right in his refusal. The opinion that a magistrate with full powers was not subordinate to the magistrate of the district in the sense in which that word is used in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and that the magistrate of the district had not power to refer a case to him, was, I understand, held by the late Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hebbert and Mr. Justice Forbes; and this Court has from the time of its establishment acted upon that view of the law. But the correctness of this opinion has lately been questioned, apparently, in consequence of the circular of the High Court at Calcutta as to the meaning of the term "immediately subordinate" in section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and we, therefore, thought it right that the matter should be argued before a full Court. In the case of Deepchund Kooshal it might seem that the point was decided by this Court; as the Session Judge had broadly laid down the proposition that the magistrate of the district has no power to refer a case to a magistrate with full powers, and the Court reversed the conviction. But there the case had not been brought before the magistrate of the district, either on a complaint preferred directly to him, or on the report of a police officer, to which cases only section 273 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is applicable, but the case was sent by a moonsiff for investigation under section 16 of Act 23 of 1861. If it is to be contended that the magistrate of the district has power to refer such a case to another magistrate, some other provision of the law than section 273 must be relied on. It would not be right to treat the case of Deepchund Khooshal as deciding generally that the magistrate of the district has no power to refer any case to a magistrate with full powers. In the present case, where a complaint was preferred directly to the magistrate of the district, the determination of the question depends upon the construction which is to be put upon section 273. It is the first of a series of sections forming chapter XVI. of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It commences thus—"Criminal cases brought before the magistrate of the district or a magistrate in charge of a division of a district, either on complaint preferred directly to such magistrate or on the report of a police officer, may be referred by such magistrate to any magistrate subordinate to him." Now, the words "any magistrate" by the interpretation clause, section 15, include magistrates with full powers as well as persons exercising less than the full powers of a magistrate; and the words "subordinate to him" may mean, either that the magistrate is subject to have his decision appealed against or revised by the magistrate of the district, or simply that he is what is called executively subordinate to him. In order to ascertain the intention of the Legislature it is necessary to look at the whole of the section. It proceeds "the reference shall be for inquiry, or for trial if the offence be triable by such subordinate magistrate, or with a view to commitment to the Court of Session, or with a view to commitment to the Supreme Court of Judicature if such subordinate magistrate is competent to commit to such Supreme Court. Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any subordinate magistrate from entertaining, either on complaint preferred directly to such magistrate, or on the report of a police officer (in cases in which suoordinate magistrate is authorized to receive such report,) any case that such magistrate is by any law for the time being in force competent to entertain. I think the introduction of the word "subordinate" before "magistrate" in this part of the section, which describes the nature of the reference, shows the intention of the Legislature to be that the section was to be applicable to the class of magistrates known in the Code as subordinate magistrates. Otherwise it would have been enough wherever the word is used in this section to have said merely "such magistrate." If we look at other parts of the Code to ascertain what is meant by a subordinate magistrate, we find in section 22 certain officers so-called, whose powers are defined. What is called executive subordination is [nowhere defined, and except in section 14 is not alluded to. Then in the other sections in chapter XVI. we find the same use made of the word "subordinate" and the provisions of section 277 cannot be applicable to magistrates with full powers. Further, if the words of the section admit of any reasonable doubt the title of the chapter may be looked to. This is allowable with regard to the title of an Act of Parliament; and the heading of a chapter is more specific and likely more accurately to express the intention. In Marriage v. Eastern Counties Railways Company, 9 House of Lords, case 32, the heading of a set of sections of the Lands' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 was referred to in order to interpret one of the sections. Now, the heading of chapter XVI. is "of inquiries and trials before the subordinate magistrates," who are "the subordinate magistrates" here intended? Not I think magistrates with full powers to whom the provisions in chapter XII., XIII., XIV., and XV. are applicable, but the subordinate magistrates mentioned in the previous part of the code. Collecting then, as I must do, the intention of the Legislature from the language it has used, I am of opinion that magistrates with full powers do not come within section 273, and that the magistrate of the district has not power under that section to refer cases to them. And if I thought the meaning of the section doubtful, and that it was allowable to me to consider the consequences of this construction, I am unable to see that any inconvenience to the public will be caused by requiring the magistrate of the district, when the case brought before him is beyond the jurisdiction of a subordinate magistrate of the first class, himself to dispose of it and to exercise the powers which the law has conferred upon him, and which it may reasonably be presumed were conferred by the Legislature with a view to their being exercised. The circular of the High Court at Calcutta as to the interpretation of section 434 does not alter my opinion. Indeed, notwithstanding my great respect for the Chief Justice of that Court, who appears to have been present at the issuing of it, I doubt whether section 434 is correctly interpreted in it. The section appears to intend that the magistrate who calls for and examines the record, and the magistrate who refers the proceedings for the orders of the High Court, shall be one and the same person; and the direction that the magistrate of the district shall forward the proceedings of a full power magistrate through the Session Judge does not seem to me to be consistent with the terms of the section. I think, therefore, that the reference in this case was not authorised by law, and the magistrate to whom it was made was justified in declining to receive it. The order of reference must be annulled; and the magistrate of the district may refer the case to a subordinate magistrate, it being one which a subordinate magistrate, is competent to entertain.

Mr. Justice Westropp who is not able to attend this side of the Court to-day has seen my judgment and has expressed his concurrence with it. It should, therefore, be considered the judgment of us both.

Justice Newton.

It is enacted in section 275 of the Code of Criminal Procedure that "Criminal cases brought before the magistrate of the district or a magistrate in charge of a division of a district, either on complaint preferred directly to such magistrate or on the report of a police officer may be referred by such magistrate or to any magistrate subordinate to him," and we are called on to decide whether within the meaning of the concluding words of this clause a magistrate with full powers is subordinate to the magistrate of the district.

Several considerations lead me to the conclusion that he is not.

I entirely concur with the learned Chief Justice that this is to be deduced from the position which has been assigned to section 273 in a chapter headed "Of enquiries and trials before the subordinate magistrates." The arrangement by chapters containing groups of provisions having reference to the same subject is a portion of the code of which, in my opinion, we are bound to take cognizance, inasmuch as it is frequently recognised in the code itself, for instance in the two sections immediately preceding that under consideration (sections 271 and 272), and also because this principle of the code is otherwise clearly to be inferred from several of its provisions, as for instance from those which are specially made applicable to trial under chapters XIV. and XV.; certain of the provisions laid down in another chapter respecting the issuing of process, the examination of witnesses, and other matters, of which examples will be found in sections 249, 250, 254, 256, 264 and 268; the separation and distinction of chapters being one of such fundamental import and significance, as may be gleaned from these and other parts of the code, that it was considered necessary to enact for the purpose of one chapter provisions which had already been laid down in another. In the recognition of this principle too the Court has held that a particular provision, as section 270, which is found in one chapter (XV.) is not applicable to cases falling under another chapter (chapter XIV.), although there is nothing in the express language of the section which necessitates such a restriction. I conclude therefore that the division into chapter is an organic feature of the code, and that all the sections falling under chapter XVI, and among them section 273 must be interpreted as having reference exclusively to "the subordinate magistrates," that is, the two classes so designated in section 22 of the code and there distinguished from magistrates authorised to exercise full powers.

If this argument needed support, indications leading towards the same conclusion might be noticed in the succession of the group of sections which form chapter XVI. to those which constitute chapters XII., XIV., and XV. and also in the circumstances, that while all the provisions which are found in chapter XVI. are applicable to those classes of magistrates which the code designates as "subordinate magistrates," the provisions contained in one of these sections (section 277) do not apply to any others.

To look, however, beyond the evidence derivable from the chapter, I am of opinion that the term "subordinate" with reference to a magistrate is not shown to be used in two different senses in the code. In the sections before referred to, in which the different grades of magistrates are enumerated and their powers defined one division is expressly designated "subordinate magistrates" and these are arranged under two classes. I do not see anything in any part of the code to lead me to the inference that the term "subordinate" is anywhere intended to include any other magistrates than these two classes. If it is necessary to go beyond the designation, these two classes alone are subordinate to the magistrate of the district by virtue of his power to hear appeals from their decision, while the magistrates with full powers are subordinate in this respect to the Sessions Court only, and so far on a par with the magistrate of the district, whose decisions are appealable to the same authority. Subordination as contemplated in the code can be argued, it seems to me, only from the use of the designation or from the relation towards the Court of Appeal. The full power magistrate instead of being subordinate to the magistrate of the district is classed with him in section 22 as his equal in penal jurisdiction, and no subordination of the former to the latter is stated in any part of the code. The magistrate of the district is indeed defined as the "chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters," and this he becomes by appointment by Government, all other officers being in this respect necessarily inferior to him, but inferiority does not involve subordination, and the magistrate of the district, though superior, cannot be held to be vested by the code with any particular powers over other magistrates unless they are expressly given to him.

Language similar to that in section 273 is used in section 434 of the code, where it is provided that "it shall be at all times lawful for a Court of Session and for a magistrate to call for and examine the record of any court immediately subordinate to such court or magistrate for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the legality of any sentence or order passed and as to regularity of the proceeding of such subordinate court" and it is then enacted that "if the Court of Session or magistrate shall be of opinion that the sentence or order is contrary to law, the court or magistrate shall refer the proceedings for the orders of the Sudder Court." But if the magistrate with full powers, who is now held to be immediately subordinate to the Court of Session, be held to be subordinate to the magistrate of the district also, the result of this double subordination in connection with this section will be that when the magistrate sees cause to call for any record of a magistrate with full powers to consider any apparent illegality, he may find that the case has been already sent to the Sessions Court, or the Sessions Court similarly may find that a case which it requires has been sent to the High Court by the magistrate, or a magistrate with full powers may on the same day receive precepts respecting the same case from the Court of Session and the magistrate of the district, and being held to be subordinate to both, he is in doubt which to obey. I cannot read section 434 as authorizing an order by the High Court that the magistrate who is there empowered to refer certain cases to the High Court, should in order to avoid some of the inconvenient results above pointed out, submit them through the Sessions Court.

The learned counsel has argued that the magistrate of a district may be held to have power in his executive capacity to refer a case to any other magistrate, and that he may in the same capacity withdraw a case from a magistrate with full powers under section 36 of the code, though the said magistrates are not judicially subordinate to him. But the power under which the magistrate of the district may at any stage of a trial take a case from the magistrate who is trying it appears to me to be one which cannot rightly be described as executive. A circular of the High Court of Calcutta has also been relied on as stating this view, but no ruling of that Court or of the Madras High Court is quoted in opposition to the consistent rulings of this Court that magistrates with full powers are not subordinate to the magistrate of the district.

The procedure prevailing before the new code came into operation has been adverted to, but does not give any support to the view which is suggested. The zilla magistrates had power indeed to refer cases to all other magistrates in the zilla, but none of these magistrates could ordinarily pass a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment without his sanction, and if the full powers of a magistrate were specially granted to any officer, it was expressly enacted that his decisions remained open to the revision of the magistrate who had power to mitigate or annul. The joint magistrate of the regulations was an officer much more analogous to the present magistrate F. P. and Government have recognised this by substituting for the former a magistrate with full power specially authorized to hear appeals. But the zilla magistrate had no jurisdiction over the joint magistrate.

I notice that in the Draft Acts, both that for the Bombay presidency, published in 1857, and the general one published in 1859, the distinction between the magistrate and subordinate courts was in some respects even more marked. In both the bills in the provision which occupied the place of our present section 434 "officers exercising the powers of a magistrate are mentioned as empowered equally with the magistrate (of the district) to call for and examine the records of any court immediately subordinate to them. The executive power which I understand the magistrate of the district to possess as the chief executive officer in criminal matters may be illustrated by his power under Government to allot to the other magistrate the portions of his district of which they are to take charge, the submission of all returns and correspondence through him functions in connection with the police and the like.

It is not necessery here to resort to the *argumentum ab inconvenienti*, or I might remark that while it might be very proper that a magistrate of a district should have the power possessed by no other magistrate to refer some of the trifling cases that may frequently come before him to one other of the many stationary subordinate magistrates in his district, some of whom will always be within a short distance from him, the accused person or persons and the witnesses in the few more serious cases would ordinarily be subjected to great hardship, if the magistrate of the district instead of trying such cases himself, as he may reasonably be expected to do, were to send them over his district, often for many miles to be disposed of by one of the few and widely scattered F. P. magistrates, who are moreover usually on the move, and whom it might be further necessary for all the parties to follow about from place to place.

Justice Tucker.

I concur in the judgment which has been pronounced by the Chief Justice and in the reasons which he has given for the opinion which he has expressed.

As neither Mr. Justice Warden nor Mr. Justice Gibbs are able to attend the Court to-day they both have asked me to read their judgments which they have handed over to me and I shall now read the same.

Justice Warden.

The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton have so fully discussed the legal grounds on which the decision we have come to is based that it is quite needless for me to say anything more on the subject. I will, therefore, merely allude to the question of convenience which really is the sole reason why the magistrate seeks to make out that he has the authority to refer criminal cases for trial to a magistrate F. P. For my part I cannot see that he has anything to go upon, for the cases which in the course of the year come before any district magistrate, and which are beyond the jurisdiction of a subordinate magistrate, are so few that he can easily without neglecting his other duties (magisterial and revenue) dispose of the cases himself, the little extra labour which their disposal would entail on him is literally nothing in comparison with the inconvenience, fatigue, and loss of time which witnesses and accused persons suffer by a case being referred by the district magistrate to the magistrate full power. The loss of valuable time to the agriculturists at certain seasons is apparent to every one. There are usually not more than two or three magistrates with full power in a district, each of whom has a very large extent of country under his charge and is so constantly on the move that even the district magistrate frequently does not know where he is to be found and must have recourse to conjecture as to his probable whereabouts. The witnesses and the accused in the referred cases have therefore regularly to track him up, and when found have probably to travel with him for miles until he is able to dispose of the case. What I have described occurs also in cases which are sent direct by the police to the magistrate with full power. This must, however, be borne with until the number of our magistrates with full power are greatly increased and only a small portion of a district is allotted to each, but this is no reason why the mischief should be aggravated by referring cases to a magistrate with full powers which can be easily disposed of by the magistrate of the district. I will, in conclusion, just mention in support of what I have stated a matter that occurred only a few days ago, the magistrate of a district on being called on to explain the delay that took place in forwarding to the Session Court the proceedings of a magistrate with full powers against whose decision an appeal had been preferred, represented that the delay was owing to the magistrate with full powers being on the move and the writ of the Sessions Court consequently taking some days to reach him. The difficulties which I have abovementioned do not arise in cases referred by the district magistrate to the subordinate magistrates, for they are thickly scattered over the country and are for the most part stationary.

Justice Gibbs.

As I shall not be in Court when judgment is given in this case, I beg to record my entire concurrence in the judgment of the learned Chief Justice which I have read, as also in that of my brother Newton. I think that sufficient has been said on the construction of the Criminal Code of Procedure, and that any further remarks of mine on that point would be mere surplusage. But I wish to make a few observations on the circular of the Calcutta High Court, and also on the practice which the learned counsel, who has so ably argued the case, wish us to uphold.

With regard to the former, it seems to me to fail in the object it is intended to carry out if that be anything more than to give the magistrate of the district power to call for and examine cases tried by full power magistrates for other than judicial purposes. The circular makes the full power magistrate subordinate to the magistrate of the district, but not entirely or in any way judicially, as it appears to me. The subordination is of a most limited nature, the last paragraph distinctly lays down that the magistrate of the district is not competent to comment on the proceedings or to point out errors in law or other irregularities. It seems to me, therefore, that while declaring the full power magistrate to be subordinate, it does not contemplate any such subordination as the counsel for the applicant would wish us to determine.

I quite agree that the magistrate of the district as being "the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district, in criminal matters," which of course includes the police, should be able to ask any magistrate exercising full power within his district, for such cases as may be required by him for any administrative purpose, ex-gra: to check or assist the police in the execution of their duties, but further than this I cannot see that he should be allowed to interfere.

I notice on the proposed bill for amending the Criminal Code of Procedure published in the "Government Gazette" 2nd May last, a provision has been made in the following words, (vide sec. 437 corresponding with sec. 434 of the present code):—"The local Government shall decide what Courts are subordinate to the Courts of Session, and what Courts are subordinate to the magistrates, for the purposes of this section."

This is intended to enable Government to place any full power magistrate under the magistrate of the district, but I am not sure that this will be beneficial. The appeal will still lie to the Session Judge, and if while this is the case, the magistrate of the district can call for cases, for the purpose of handing them up for review, the confusion alluded to by my brother Newton will only be confirmed. If this proposed amendment be only for administrative purposes the power should be more clearly described and the magistrate of the district should not be allowed to call for the case, until the period for appeal had elapsed.

But in a case like the present, even were the meaning of the code less clear, and we were obliged to notice the *argumentum ab inconvenienti*, I cannot help expressing any opinion that such a ruling as Mr. White seeks for would not be desirable. In no district have Government appointed more than five full power magistrates, in some there are only three, and I have noticed when reviewing the monthly criminal returns that very few magistrates of the districts try a single case, if they can avoid it. I feel sure that if the ruling asked for were given, the magistrates of districts would be able to get rid of almost all cases, and considering the distances of the camps of the full power magistrates generally are from that of the magistrates of the district, such power would only result in much additional trouble and fatigue to all concerned, prisoners, witnesses, and police. The police send a case up to the magistrates of the district this will often involve a journey of some few miles; if then this officer, instead of at once disposing of the case, refers it for trial to the nearest full power magistrate, existing circumstances will ensure thereby many miles additional travel to the parties concerned, and from an additional reason to prosecutors to refrain from putting the law into force. I think, therefore, that not only on legal grounds, but also on the ground of convenience, the ruling applied for should be refused and the order of the district magistrate of Surat be cancelled.

Order.—It is ordered that the order of the magistrate of the district referring the case to the magistrate full power be annulled.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BANKERS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—In certain articles of Saturday and (I think) Friday the "Times of India" dealt with a subject which is by this time very familiar to the people of Bombay, and in reference to which most men who think at all have tolerably settled convictions. Hence one might count upon full attention being given to the arguments advanced, but you will be willing for me to mention two or three points where the Saturday article crosses convictions which have been arrived at in this city after much painful experience. So painful have these been, and so clearly understood are the errors that led to them, that the fascinating free lending proposals newly brought out by your contemporary have scarled not a few, who deemed that the doctrines that paper is now patronising had gone into the pit of destruction along with the Old Bank of Bombay, the A. B. C. *et hoc genus omne*. On the other hand, the new editor's revival exhortation enjoining bankers to lend cash on everything that can claim to have value of any kind will be hailed with delight by hopeless creditors and miserable debtors who yet abound in this island; but you, as a public journalist, must wish to see an appeal to those whose judgments are totally unbiassed by personal interest unless it be to bankers who are at least as anxious to steer clear of the errors of their predecessors as they are to make up a present dividend. I think, sir, you will find bank managers and directors opposed almost to a man to the very broad doctrines which your contemporary is trying to reintroduce to this community. And this opposition, let me assure you, is from no feeling of panic or depression but from a strong determination to stick to their last and to keep clearly in view the end for which banks primarily, I would say, exclusively, exist. Not having the right to claim space in which to quote authorities as the "Times" has largely done (though none of the writers quoted had seen the bank failures of the last ten years), I will simply define the functions of banks and the purposes of banking capital and deposits to the maintenance and furtherance of current commercial transactions either inland or international. This covers a very wide field of operations, and though the banking capital available in Bombay is at present apparently in excess of ordinary business demands, that is to bankers no reason whatever for distributing their reserves, or if you will, idle capital, over every species of fixed property in the island. Those reserves may be unnecessarily large for the purposes of current commerce at any time, and the amount of capital to which your contemporary points might, if advanced to the embarrassed owners of fixed property, be of immense present relief to them, and to the island generally; but these considerations, important as they are in their place, can afford no warrant for applying banking capital to purposes other than that for which it was specially intended. As I cannot pretend to follow Saturday's article in "Times of India" point by point, it will suffice to check what many of our best men must regard as its dangerous tendency, if I point out that the grand mistake pervading the whole is, that the writer confuses the functions of fixed and floating capital. It is this last that banks gather together and then utilise for the purposes of flowing and interchanging commerce; and if bankers, as they are advised to do, take largely of the community's floating capital (*i.e.* both their own subscribed capital and deposits) and apply it to purposes which only fixed capital can properly subserve (*i. e.* settled investments in buildings, and lands, *alias* "shares") then sooner or later the community, or else the banks themselves, will come to grief. Moreover, this is what happen just at these periods when the urgent fluctuations of commerce come those extreme demands on "banking reserves" which is the portion of floating capital that ought to be reserved for the special exigencies of trade and especially so of international commerce. Let the bankers of Bombay follow your contemporary's advice and "lock up" a considerable portion of their reserves in real property, in spinning mills, presses, and wharfage property (all included under the term "shares"), and, superabundant though their capital may now appear, there will come a period before next monsoon when commerce will be crippled by ready cash being scarce and the rates of interest on commercial advances being pushed beyond the limit that safe and legitimate trade can bear. Be assured this subject is far better understood in Bombay than from the tone of the "Times'" Saturday's article one might suppose to be the case; and because the ultimate tendency towards mischief of the advice that paper now gives (in all good faith perhaps) is so clearly foreseen, it is unnecessary for me to amplify objections against that universal distribution of banking capital which is there proposed as a panacea for our still chronic state of interindebtedness. It is impossible for me in a letter to follow out to its consequences the extraordinary proposal that the New Bank of Bombay should employ its deposits in the discount of promissory notes collaterally secured by shares "(Shades of Macculloch, Macleod, and Gilbart! is it to this ye have come?); but if the primary objection that I have urged against a similar course be applicable to independent and exchange banks that objection applies with ten-fold force in the case of the institution, which is the till of the Government, the reservoir of other banks' reserves, the stronghold of uninvested trust funds, and the citadel of commercial credit. Instead, therefore, of there being as the "Times" says *no* reason whatever, why the New Bank of Bombay should not be advancing at this moment upon the joint-stock shares of the island as freely as resources permit, and ordinary banking prudence might justify"—there is *every* reason to deprecate re-entering on such an uncontrollable course, in addition to the veto of principle—that principle, overlooked throughout your contemporary's Saturday's article, forbids the diversion of floating capital, *whilst in bankers' hands*, to purposes of permanent investment. There is in this no question of degree or of "prudence," ordinary or otherwise; it is not a matter to be left to the discretion of managers or even directors; for it would be essentially a misappropriation of funds to advance either the deposits or the capital of the Bank of Bombay "at this moment," or at any other time, "on the joint-stock shares of the island." It can be scarcely needful to assure you that, whatever may be the groans of the debtors and creditors of Bombay, there is no more likelihood of the policy your contemporary is now urging upon the New Bank of Bombay being supported by the directors and shareholders than there is that the State, if it were "to remove all restrictions upon" the presidency banks, would "still entrust them with the treasury balance," as that paper now suggests.

Having thus alluded to the presidency banks, let me ask if, under an eager desire to support those (Mr. Knight's) views, the editor has been betrayed into a strange misapprehension as to the kind of business done by the banks of Bombay and Bengal? I refer to the passages—"It may be affirmed almost without qualification that there is *no* (inland) commercial paper afloat in Bombay at any time," and when he says the Bank of Bengal's "Es. 1,22,00,000 of paper under discount nearly the whole of it consists, we believe, of *accommodation bills*." I don't stop to enquire whether it is fair to employ the opprobrious term "accommodation bills" *alias* "kite-flying" when one wants to describe the exact form of the "paper under discount" held by these banks; but most bankers besides those concerned will demur to the description. In these cases where the "bills discounted" in the returns of the presidency banks do not represent specific commercial transactions they do represent money drawn for the ordinary purposes of business, and the "securities" given in return for such drawings are of the nature of short dated promissory notes with two names and which, if the managers do their duty are not everlastingly renewed "accommodation bills," but are paid when due and the transaction finished off completely. Nothing need be said as to the new light thrown on our financial affairs by your contemporary's discovery that "there is no (inland) commercial paper afloat in Bombay at any time." If this be so, then is the shrewd Mr. Dickson a fool for having smashed through his charter and torn to shreds the promises of his board as he has done in his defiant attempt to grasp control of the "commercial paper afloat in Bombay." It is notorious that it is this inroad from Bengal which keeps down the discounts and loans of the New Bank of Bombay to the low figure to which the "Times," writer points for the purpose of his own overstrained argument. Had the Bombay community insisted upon the fulfilment of Sir Stafford Northcote's order to remove the intruding agency, a far better service would have been done to the New Bank of Bombay than by the futile attempt to induce it, or other banks, to advance on real property and shares. That the Bengal Bank is allowed still to trench upon the territory and business of its sister institution and that the Government have stooped to the farce of referring the question to their law officers is only another illustration of that craven weakness and inaptitude displayed by the supreme Government when brought face to face with very strong Calcutta interest,—a pusillanimity which during the bank agitation has often been forcibly commented upon.

But you may now bring me up sharp

THE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Englishman, Aug. 29.)

THERE has been a sad falling off in the blue-books that reach us from the Central Provinces since the days when Sir Richard Temple was Chief Commissioner. As mere records of facts for reference, they may be every bit as useful as they were, perhaps more so. But a little sentiment, even at the expense of some precision, is sometimes grateful, especially in a blue-book, for those who have to read it, and will probably never have occasion to refer to it. There is nothing in the manner to distinguish the report on the civil and criminal administration of the Central Provinces for 1867, now before us, from other similar reports. According to prevailing ideas the Central Provinces, notwithstanding the rapid progress they have lately been making, are still behind the day as regards the principles of administration. The much-abused regime under which police and judicial were united in one officer, is considered to be a most desirable system for these provinces. The Chief Commissioner considers that "the police should not be kept too much apart as a separate department. Its functions are really in a great measure judicial, and a man cannot be an efficient head of a district who does not well understand the working of the police as well as of the Courts. Mr. Campbell has done what he could in the direction suggested by you by appointing civil officers to one or two police charges, and police officers to civil charges; and his personal hope is, that more will be done in that direction and the police rendered entirely a department of the magistracy."

In Bengal we have outlived the days of common-sense, and entered on those of theoretical perfection. The Chief Commissioner advocates the reduction of the stamp in criminal cases, the present institution fee of one rupee pressing heavily on the poorer classes.

The following remarks on the subject of immoderate fining are most just and pertinent. Magisterial officers all over India would do well, in inflicting pecuniary penalties, to keep in mind the wide difference between the value of money in this country and in England. At the same time we may remark that a poor native has generally greater facilities for paying a pice, than a poor man in England:—

The average amount of fine inflicted by the Courts, is Rs. 8 (para 75). Mr. Campbell thinks that even this is a high average looking to the value of money in this country. It is equal to an average of £5 or £6 in England, which would be thought very high. Magistrates should consider that the penalties they inflict are not felt by the sufferers according to our value of money. A fine of Rs. 5 may be ruinous to a poor man in this country in a case for which he would have been fined 5 shillings in England. He trusts that all officers will bear this very carefully in mind. This observation applies, of course, to petty cases usually the subject of fine; but as regards the more serious offences, the Chief Commissioner agrees with you (para. 79) that, on the whole, the punishments awarded are not severe. If detection were certain, mild punishments might possibly suffice; but in this country there are so many chances of escape, that when we have really good proof, severity is necessary in heinous cases. There is no doubt some ground for your remarks on the subject of whipping, as not being excessive, considered in relation with the class of crime for which it is inflicted; but when the returns show the proportion of floggings to be so much larger in the Central Provinces than in other provinces, the system must be very carefully watched, and great care must be taken that it is not applied in cases which might with advantage be otherwise treated. Flogging should not be inflicted as a *rule* in any class of cases, but only when,—regard being had to the circumstances of the particular offender and particular offence,—it is on due consideration thought to be the best punishment.

There was a decrease in the number of offences committed during the year, from 35,156 to 31,740 the decrease being entirely in police cases. The number of heinous offences, as we have already remarked in reviewing the police report, was remarkably small, being little more than two per hundred thousand of population. In civil cases there is an increase of 8½ per cent. Ninety per cent. of the suits were for money due on contract. As is the case throughout India the number of suits for damages was very small; and only two per cent. of all the suits were for sums exceeding Rs. 500. Of these suits 18 per cent. were struck off or withdrawn; 10 per cent. decided *ex parte*; 34 per cent disposed of on confession, 12 per cent. compromised, and 6 per cent referred to arbitrators. The total number of applications for execution of decree was 27,942. Of these in 9,944 instances complete, in 7,666 partial, execution was effected; while in 3,522 cases there was no execution during the year.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND NATIVE GUP.

(Englishman, Aug. 29.)

THE report of the Committee of Enquiry into the accident at the Samnuggur Station of the Eastern Bengal Railway on 7th May, proves that the Lieutenant Governor was right when he snubbed the British Indian Association, for lending their powerful support to the circulation of manifestly false and mischievous reports. The accident was caused by the pointsman reversing the points as a train was passing over them, thus throwing half the train off the line, and causing a collision between the dislocated train and another waiting in a siding its turn to proceed. The natives, however, with singular diligence disseminated a report that at least 200 persons had been killed and 100 wounded; that numerous bodies had been burnt to prevent an investigation, and that many others had been placed in a special train and hurried away to Kooshtea where they were thrown into the Ganges. The report in the rough was even telegraphed to Bombay, where it met with the disbelief it escaped in some quarters in Calcutta. The real facts of the case were speedily made known by the reports of the Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, and the Agent to the Railway. The natives, however, insisted on their version of the story. The leading organs of native opinion, as usual, made a class grievance of the circumstance and clamoured for a public enquiry. This feeling was sedulously fostered by a body calling itself the Native Railway Passengers' Protection Society, and was finally embodied in a nonsensical letter from that much-writing body, the British Indian Association. The Local Government after at first refusing the prayer of the Association, determined to hold an enquiry, probably on the ground that as the rumours of excessive loss of life had gained a wide circulation, it would be better to give them an authoritative contradiction. By this time the Government must have found out its mistake. The Railway Passengers Society finding the course of the enquiry adverse to the views it had put forth, did not hesitate to stigmatise its proceedings as unfair, prejudiced, and incapable of eliciting the truth. It refused to furnish witnesses, and then did its best to vitiable whatever conclusions might be arrived at. The Committee held no less than fifteen sittings, and conducted the enquiry at Samnugger, Sealdah, Barrackpore, the Medical College Hospital, &c. They took the greatest possible pains to arrive at the truth, and permitted the native papers to send reporters to the sittings. So anxious were they to avoid any thing like bias that they associated an independent native gentleman with the native official selected to act as interpreter. The natives, however, were determined that their story should not be contradicted, and hence when witness No. 39, who had invented the horrible story of the burning of the bodies, was unable to point out at Samnuggur the spot where the atrocity was committed, one of the most active members of the Railway Passengers Society, a person named Chunder Shekher Gangooly, did not hesitate to prompt him. The report will, it is to be hoped, teach the Government the folly of listening to the mischievous twaddle of such bodies as the Railway Passengers Society, and of endeavouring to check a falsehood spread by natives by a public investigation. The report of the Committee confirms the statements printed in the "Englishman" at the time as to the cause and character of the accident. The train was dislocated and hurled along different lines by the pointsman's reversing the points before the train had cleared them. Several carriages, subjected to a cross strain, were overthrown in the space between the main line and a siding, and there crushed. The train contained 257 passengers, and of these ten were killed outright, three died subsequently, and about fifty were wounded. Everything was done that could be done for the sufferers. The proper authorities were instantly communicated with, and soon after the accident three medical men were called in by the Agent to attend to the hurt. The only persons who failed in their duty were the onlookers who refused to assist, and who afterwards manufactured the stories which led to the enquiry. The report that many bodies had been carried to Kooshtea appears to have arisen from the shunting, &c., which went on at Samnuggur with the trains blocked there after the accident had occurred. The other report that bodies had been burned, had its origin in the bonfire made of the splinters of the broken carriages with a view to give the wounded some comfort and warmth. Immediately after the accident the agent of the Railway himself, without admonition of any kind, issued an order "to look all points on the main line at all stations," and thus removed the cause of the accident, the only serious one which had occured on the line during the 5½ years it has been open. We trust the Government will insist on all Railways in India adopting the suggestions of the Committee, that the points should be so constructed as that the pointsman should not be able to shift them during the passing of a train, and that they should show by signal to the passive driver the line to which they are open. Native pointsman have not that steadiness of nerve which is desirable considering the important nature of their duties. The experience of all Indian lines proves that Europeans cannot be employed at such work on account of the expense, hence a change in the system of points is absolutely necessary.

THE ZEMINDARS AND THE RYOTS.

(Indian Daily News, Aug. 29.)

IT is a very common custom, to speak disparagingly of the conduct of the native zemind ars towards their ryots. As landlords they are generally represented as exacting in the extreme, and as leaving the poor miserable cultivator of their lands barely a wretched pittance to subsist on. In many districts completely, and in others which have been partially submerged by the recent heavy rains, a crop or even the preparation of the land for one this year, is now an impossibility. The zemindar must pay his land revenue; there is little hope of any remission by the State. The ryot should pay his rent. Canille? is now a question, as referring to the districts which have been inundated, which may be briefly answered in the majority of cases by the word "No." The position is a sad one. It is one which call forth many a scene of unostentatious benevolence. It does so already. Many a little story is recounted to us, which, if published far and wide, would leave no room for the accusation that the native landlord is in all cases the unscrupulous and cruel despoiler he is represented to be. We might instance many around us who are already labouring in the good cause of alleviating the distress and misery of their tenantry. At Bally there are many thousands of acres of land in the neighbourhood of the railway, flooded to a depth of three feet. We know that the zemindar, Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, has done, and is doing, all that benevolence could suggest for the sufferers. The general subject will sooner or later force itself on the attention of both Government and the public. Unfortunately in dealing with all these calamities, as well as with other public wants, the system appears to be to provide for the present and to leave the future to provide for itself. Let it be a cyclone, a famine, or an inundation, or any other disaster, no effort is apparently made beyond the action needed at the time. Now in the case at Bally, and we might cite hundreds of similar cases, this large tract remains submerged, because the drainage of the locality has never been attended to. An old channel or water-course which leads to the creek, has been allowed to silt up. Applications to the District Engineers have been unheeded. Had this water-course or even a fresh outlet been made into the channel leading to the river much, if not all, the present injury and distress would have been spared the inhabitants. Let every magistrate in every district be called upon to furnish a report as to how far drainage is practicable, or necessary. Let the present distress and suffering have at least the beneficial result of mitigating future visitations. The Government will and must claim its rents. In the study of its own interests no better course can be adopted than to study those measures which will best promote the interests of its subjects. But such men as Prosono Coomar Tagore, the Mullicks, Joykissen Mookerjee, and many others of the same stamp, unsupported, will labour in vain.

A SHOCKING CRIME.

(Pioneer, Aug 31.)

WE hear from Joudhpore that the Rissaldar Hubbiboola Khan—who had been engaged for service in that State by the Maharajah, and who for misconduct in snapping a pistol at the pro tem Dewan, Rajee Abdool Razack, was dismissed only recently, and was staying in Marwar pending the settlement of the accounts of the Pallee Collectorate—has been concerned in a most shocking affair.

One Addad Khan, a sowar, was enlisted at Rampore by the Rissaldar for service in Marwar. When the enlisted men arrived at Ajmere, it appears that the Rissaldar took forcible possession of his horse and some money. Addad Khan could obtain no redress, and was obliged to enter the service of the heir-apparent of Marwar, Laljee Jeswant Singh. On several occasions words passed between the Rissaldar and Addad Khan, but nothing serious occurred. On Sunday, the 23rd instant, in the forenoon, both parties met at the house of Bija Sing, a Moosahib, who had been ordered by the Maharajah to look into the Rissaldar's Pallee accounts. Addad Khan demanded his horse and money, and received in return abuse from the Rissaldar; he retaliated in abuse, whereupon the Rissaldar became enraged, drew his revolver and fired, but without effect. Addad Khan seized the revolver, and, having forced it from the Rissaldar's hand, fired two bullets, both of which took effect in the chest of the Rissaldar. The Rissaldar also received one or two sword-cuts, but none of the wounds are supposed to be mortal. Addad Khan was cut on the shoulder and head, and is at present in a dangerous state, and not expected to live.

THE TAMARIND TREE KISTNASAWMY.

(Madras Athenæum, Aug. 29.)

KISTNASAWMY, the man who lately created a great sensation at Royapooram by ascending a tamarind tree and remaining on it for four days was again brought before Mr. Campbell yesterday on the charge of having endangered his own life and the lives of other persons. Dr. Rogers, the medical officer in charge of the Penitentiary, was examined. He saw the prisoner on the 18th instant. There was then nothing irrational in his conversation or demeanour. During the past week the prisoner had been under close medical observation, and the witness had no hesitation whatever in saying that the prisoner was perfectly sound in mind. On being called upon for his defence, the prisoner related a connected story showing that he had been compelled to leave Arnee owing to treatment he met with at the hands of Jugganatha Row, the Jageerdar of the place, in whose employ he was. After leaving Arnee he seems to have been impressed with the idea that every body was acting under the instruction of Jugganatha Row and watching him to take his life. After trying his fortunes in various places, he came, he said, to Madras to see what he could do here for a living. After a little time he succeeded in obtaining a post as a peon in the Telegraph office of the Madras Railway Company and was thus employed until one day, when being told that some people belonging to Jugganatha Row were coming to seize him, he was induced to climb up a tamarind tree. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE POWDER BAGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS ATHENÆUM AND DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "F. A. C. T." throws quite a flood of light on the vexed question of what became of the powder bags at the assault of Magdala. He tells us that the cornet of cavalry had nothing whatever to do with the powder bags at the assault; and this does not seem improbable, as every one knows pretty well that the articles in question were "absent without leave," on the occasion referred to "F. A. C. T." admits that the cornet had charge of the engineer pack with the advanced force, and consequently admits that he had charge of the powder bags. After the action at Arogie "F. A. C. T." also tells us that the cornet handed over "the *gunpowder* to a superior officer, and received his receipt for it." But what about the powder bags? Is "F. A. C. T." innocent enough to supposed that the powder bags prepared for blowing open the gates of Magdala were kept ready charged with powder during the march over a distance of more than 300 miles from Senafe to the front? and that handing over the gunpowder on the pack, in any way implies that these missing powder bags were also handed over? Or is it that "F. A. C. T." hopes to delude an addlepated public and evade the real question, by jumbling up together the not entirely dissimilar ideas called up (in a non-professional mind) by the phrases—*gunpowder* and *powder bags*? Why, I ask again, were these powder bags prepared beforehand for blowing open the gates of Magdala, and sent with the Field Engineer's pack which accompanied the advanced force, unaccountably missing when the day arrived for using them? As regards the latter part of the letter of your correspondent "F. A. C. T." I think he have made a mistake; at page 1615 of the "Fort St. George Gazette," for November 8, 1867, I find the following:—"The sanction of the Commander-in-Chief in India having been obtained for placing the services of Cornet Elphinstone Dalrymple, Her Majesty's 19th Hussars, and Aide-de-camp to the Right Honorable the Governor, at the disposal of Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, K. C., B. for employment with the Abyssinian Force, that officer will accordingly proceed without delay at the public expense and report himself to the military authorities at Bombay." No, sir, it is quite plain that the cornet in question was not appointed by the Madras Government. As the Laureate says, "a lie which is half the truth is the hardest lie to fight," and I can quite imagine the pain my mis-statement of facts, has caused both to the Madras Government and your correspondent "F. A. C. T." *Peccavi.*

I apologise—the Madras Government did not appoint the cornet to the Abyssinia Force.

NEMO.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT THE WINDSOR REVIEW.

THE following is the circular that was issued from the War Office on July 31:—

"The Secretary of State regrets that he has received an unfavourable report of the discipline of a portion of that part of the volunteer force which, after the review before Her Majesty at Windsor, on the 20th of June, returned to their destinations by Datchet.

"Unsteadiness and irregularity had prevailed in some corps while on the review ground, many men leaving the ranks when formed up in brigades; and when the review was over, brigades were broken up and corps were marched off the ground without orders, some even before Her Majesty had left the ground.

"By the time the head of the column approached Datchet Pontoon bridge, stragglers had already arrived; and the crowd continued increasing throughout the evening, and became unmanageable.

"Orders had been issued for the formation of the several corps in the little park as they successively arrived, for the purpose of preserving regularity, and in order that each corps might be directed to cross the bridge as its train drew up at the station; but the confusion and disorder occasioned by the large number of stragglers soon prevented that arrangement being carried out, except in the case of a few battalions. The inspector-general and his staff were fully occupied in endeavouring to prevent this mob of disorderly men forcing their way in a tumultous manner across the bridge, and they were compelled to abandon the attempt to carry out the formation originally contemplated. These men were out of all control, and became disobedient and insubordinate, but it was impossible to identify them. Many of them got into boats and crossed the river, firing their rifles in the air; some of them rushing to the carriages at the stations, other remaining on the banks of the river. Under these circumstances, the railway arrangements, such as they were, were greatly impeded.

"The Secretary of State has much satisfaction in hearing from the inspector-general that a large proportion of corps kept their ranks and arrived at the bridge in perfect order, and their conduct was distinguished by great patience and discipline; on the other hand, he is pained to learn the absence of these qualities on the part of other corps, whose conduct must form the subject of investigation.

"The Secretary of State calls the attention of the volunteer force to paragraph 22 of the General Orders issued upon the 16th of June, to the non-observance of which, upon the part of the officers and men, the disorders and irregularity which on this occasion have reflected so much upon the character of the force are to be almost entirely attributed.

"The Secretary of State calls attention to these orders, as it is necessary that it should be understood that, though it is optional with the men whether they join the force or not, yet when they are under arms in the ranks, they must no longer act independently, but obey implicitly the orders of their officers, and attend to the usage of the military service, without which no military arrangement can be efficiently conducted.

"LONGFORD."

A FRENCH MAGDALA.

(Pall Mall Gazette, August 1.)

FRANCE, too, has recently had her little Abyssinia. Noticing the other day in an illustrated paper a certain rather barbarous-looking female personage with two sullen attendants in semi-Arabic costume, inscribed "Queen of Mohilla and suite," we marvelled what might have brought that lady into prominence. Thanks to the report of a German traveller, Richard Brenner, the riddle is now solved. The Queen of Mohilla comes to Europe to seek justice from or against the French, who have bombarded her capital and razed her palace to the ground. And this is the story:—

Mohilla, the kingdom of Queen Fatime, is one of those innumerable coral structures of the Indian Ocean, and belongs to the group of the Comoro Islands, in about 12° 40' south latitude and 61° 20' east longitude. The island is about twenty-two miles by eighteen, and possesses, or did possess up to the 12th of November last, a capital with a palace, several mosques, a ruined fort, and a number of straw-thatched hovels. Its inhabitants, about 6,000 to 7,000 in number, belong to no particular nationality. They are the descendants of all kinds of immigrants from Madagascar, Mozambique, even, as they will have it, from Persia, Arabia, and India, who in times gone by visited the island as traders and remained there for the rest of their lives. Whether these pretensions be right or wrong, the present Comorians are about as remote from the virtues of these their civilized progenitors as can be. Cunning, talented, enterprising, they are at the same time as treacherous and untrustworthy as can be. Generally the growing up male generation soon find the island a little too narrow for the display of their genius, and they emigrate into the wide world. They may be found all along the African East coast, as agents, interpreters, servants of the Europeans at Zanzibar, or as officers, harem-guards, ships' captains, slave-holders, planters, or, if fortune has not been particularly favourable to them, as pupils at a Christian mission. Be it remembered that they were Comoro people who brought the false news of Livingstone's death to Zanzibar. The produce of the island is not very extensive, and the inhabitants prefer to exchange and import to cultivating their soil. The position of the island is very favourable for trading purposes, and not without its importance even. The principal article of export consists of slaves, ivory, skins, rice, &c. The neighbourhood of Madagascar, once dangerous by the raids of its inhabitants, is now an advantage to the island, since the end of these raids was the placing a near relation of the Radama of Madagascar upon the throne of Mohilla, the ancestor of the present Queen, to wit.

When in 1843 France planted the tricolor upon one of these islands, viz., upon Mayotte, a reign of comparative peace and legality was inaugurated in that whole group; but religious fanaticism and the traders' jealousy against the European settlers did not abate for all that, and the Queen has sought the protectorate of the Sultan of Zanzibar, in case of eventualities, handing one of her isles over to him as a fair price. It so happened that that in the course of last year a certain enterprising French merchant from Bourbon, named Lambert, made his appearance at Mohilla and proposed to the Queen to hand him over, for a consideration, a certain waste piece of land on the island, upon which he should be allowed to grow sugar-cane. M. Lambert, it may be observed by the way, is one of the most successful colonists in those parts, owning prosperous establishments at Bourbon, Nossi-bé and Mayotte. His brother was the first consul-general at Aden, and, about eight years ago came to an untimely end in the Red Sea. The Queen agreed to M. Lambert's proposal and conditions, and a contract was drawn up in French and Arabic. Well knowing whom he had to deal with, M. Lambert instantly built a house, hired labourers, and commenced operations, which he only interrupted for a short time in going to Bourbon for the purpose of bringing thence building materials and sundry machinery for his new establishments at Mohilla. When he landed with these things, he was coolly told that the Queen did not mean to stand by the contract, and advised him to take himself away from Mobilla, together with his people. Remonstrances were useless, and Lambert returned to Bourbon, placing his case in the hands of the commander of the French naval station there. Instantly a boat with five big guns on board got under weigh to Zanzibar, there took the French consul on board (to act as political commissary), and steamed down to Mohilla. The horror of the creoles erupted anchor about two hundred paces from the fort. In the evening another little French steamer dropped in from Nossi-bé. And finally the Sultan of Zanzibar, mindful of his protegee, despatched his vizier in a man-of-war to the spot to advise his Royal friend in this hour of need. But not finding proper anchorage she had to come up rather closely to the two French boats. On the same day the commander of the French ship, together with the consul, went on shore, hoping to bring the matter to a peaceful issue. But in vain. The two representatives of France, though in their most gorgeous uniforms, were turned from the door by slaves, since "The Queen as a Mohammedan could not receive any male visitors at all; she had, moreover, abdicated in favour of her young son (eleven years of age), and her contract with M. Lambert could no longer be binding to her successor." Thereupon the commander delivered the ultimatum to the effect: the Queen was either to declare by ten o'clock next morning her compliance with the conditions of the contract or to be prepared for the bombardment of the town. The night passed; the town was noticed to be in a great state of commotion; lights flitted hither and thither, and disappeared towards the interior of the island. The morning dawned, but no sign of submission came. From the fort, however, there waved the red Arabic flag. At ten o'clock the order was given on board, and after 105 shots, Mohilla, palace, fort, and all, was but a heap of ruins. Now the Queen received her severe judges in a dirty hovel, and with tears in her eyes declared her readiness to fulfil every letter of the ill-fated contract. On board that Arabic man-of-war, which had kept good passive watch the whole time, the Queen went to Zanzibar, where she lived in the harem till her friends provided her with money to go to Paris in the first instance, telling the Emperor her sad fate, and imploring justice, or, in the worst case, to appeal to Europe, perhaps to M. Bismarck

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants LOANS on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		per Rupee	Is. 11 1/4d.	do.
,,	4	do.	Is. 11 1/8d.	do.
,,	3	do.	Is. 11 1/16d.	do.
,,	2	do.	Is. 11d.	do.
,,	1	do.	Is. 10 15/16d.	do.
,,	demand		Is. 10 7/8d.	do.
On Scotland		do.	Is. 10 13/16d.	do.
On Ireland		do.		
On Paris		do.	Is 10 3/4d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. Is. 10 3/4d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hundies and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8	,,
3	do.	1/11 1/16	,,
2	do.	1/11	,,
1	do.	1/10 15/16	,,
On demand		1/10 7/8	,,
On Scotland		1/10 7/8	,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868 EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£600,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency on Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do. ,, ,, at 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
3 do. ,, ,, at 1s. 11d ,,
2 do. ,, ,, at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
1 do. ,, ,, at 1s. 10½d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) at 1s. 10 3/4d. ,,

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs 1,00 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
,, 6 do. 4 ,,
,, 12 do. 6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

The Bank collects Coupons, Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,800.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 33,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. G. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 4 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED—1843.

MESSRS. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

FOR SALE.

SPICED BEEF & MUTTON for SALE, without bone, preserved in Fat, in Tierces. Apply No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete. TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.

Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA. Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses also Trade Mark—(W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not effected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ¼-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.